

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TREATIES IN ESSE AND POSSE.

Supposing our readers to partake of the common curiosity to know what is going on behind the official curtains, we resort for their benefit to the revelations of the industrious and prying Washington correspondents, from which we extract the annexed items:

APRIL 28.—"The Nicaragua treaty has been under consideration in the Cabinet. This is a commercial treaty, but, as I stated heretofore, also undertakes to define and recognize the boundaries of the State of Nicaragua, and thus concede to her the whole of the Mosquito coast, though she had the slightest foothold in it, and though her claims have never been recognized by Musquito, and though the British Government remains pledged, as heretofore, for nearly three centuries, to protect the Mosquito Indians in their territorial rights. It is probable, as I learn, that this treaty will be submitted to the Senate; and, if so, it will give rise to a renewal of the war-argument against England and against British interference on the American continent."

"The President has had the Mexican treaty before him for two days, and has had conferences thereupon with Mr. Marcy and with General Almonte, the Mexican Minister. I understand that the President has expressed his thanks to some of the Whig Senators for their earnest and influential efforts in behalf of the treaty, and that he is, on the whole, content with the Senate project. In communicating the same to Santa Anna he may, however, propose some changes from that project, and Santa Anna may himself desire changes. This would be, in fact, a reopening of the negotiation, and if the treaty come back to the Senate there is no certainty that it will be again approved."

"The Cabinet are to be consulted on the treaty to-day, and then no time will be lost in sending it to Mexico. Several persons are solicitous of the errand to take the treaty to Santa Anna."—*Journal of Commerce.*

APRIL 30.—X. of the Sun writes: "Although some of the papers are still endeavoring to make a fuss about the Black Warrior affair, I again repeat there is nothing in it. The matter is as good as settled, and our relations with Spain are for the most friendly footing."

MAY 1.—Ditto: "The Senate was to-day thrown into consternation by a resolution offered by Mr. SHELLEY, of Louisiana, to inquire into the apprentice system recently introduced into the Island of Cuba, and the system of 'Africanization' practiced there to the certain knowledge of the honorable Senator. The resolution also proposes to inquire into the expediency of repealing our neutrality laws."

MAY 1.—Ion, of the Sun, writes: "Great sensation will be produced throughout the country by the motion and speech of Senator SHELLEY on the subject of Cuba. The whole Senate was, at once, alarmed at the dangerous situation of 'our Southern Islands.'"

"The veto message was read in the Cabinet at twelve to-day, and will probably reach the Senate to-morrow. This veto is number one, but will be followed by numbers two and three, when the land distribution and homestead bill pass."

"Mr. Borland has resigned his Central American mission, and will return home immediately. Letters to this effect were received from him yesterday."

APRIL 29.—"Inspector," to the Courier and Inquirer, has the following: "The treaty negotiated by Mr. Borland with Nicaragua, and brought hither in March last, was promptly rejected by the President and Secretary of State. In its general provisions it was a favorable arrangement for the better regulation of our commerce, navigation, and inter-transit communication with and through Nicaragua. But to this unobjectionable portion of the connexion was added an article of very great importance and of manifest impropriety, providing that the entire district of country known as the Mosquito territory should be annexed to that of Nicaragua. I am informed, through an unofficial source, that Mr. MARCY pronounced this clause a clear infringement upon the stipulation of the Clayton and Bulwer convention, which binds the Governments of Great Britain and the United States to use their good offices in settling the boundary disputes between the Central American States, and never to favor one of them at the expense of another, in respect to their mutual territorial pretensions."

The correspondent of the North American writes on the 1st instant as follows:

"The Senate, to-day, ratified the treaty with Paraguay, negotiated by Mr. Pendleton. This treaty gives our merchantmen the free navigation of the Paraguay river to Assumption, and of the right side of the Parana from where it belongs to Paraguay to the city of Encarnacion. It contains the usual reciprocal stipulations of liberal commercial treaties; also provides religious freedom and enjoyment of the rites of religious worship by Americans in Paraguay."

THE LATE RAIN STORM AT NEW YORK.

The thunder storm of Thursday was succeeded at New York by a regular northeaster, and the rain fell at intervals all day, and steadily all night, and in a perfect deluge through all the twenty-four hours of Saturday. A vast amount of damage was done in the city and vicinity by the floods of rain, which swelled the streams, carried off bridges, washed away railroad embankments, &c. The most serious damage, however, was the carrying away of a portion of the structure at Croton river by which the city is supplied with water. The damage, so far as ascertained, does not affect the structure of the dam, but is confined to the north and south protection walls and the apron, each of which is so far destroyed as to require re-building. The bridge crossing the river below the dam, constructed by the city in 1850, is entirely destroyed. All other damages consist of land slides and injuries to the culverts. The capacity of the work for the supply and delivery of water is believed to be unimpaired.

On the New York railroads a large amount of damage was done and lives lost. On the Harlem road one or two important bridges were carried away. On the Hudson river road two hundred and fifty feet of the bridge over Croton river was destroyed, and in other places embankments washed down. On the New York and Erie railroad extensive damage was done, and seven lives were lost at Stairway, a few miles west of Port Jervis; they being carried into the river by a large quantity of earth which loosened and gave way.

Between Albany and New York all the landings are flooded, houses swept off, fences destroyed, and trees uprooted. Several large factories had also been destroyed. In the lower wards of the city of New York a considerable amount of property was destroyed. Basements and cellars have been flooded; sidewalks and pavements washed away; trees and shrubbery completely prostrated; flower-gardens and vegetable-beds submerged; and in Brooklyn a melancholy destruction of life occurred by the washing away of an embankment and burying up of a house and its occupants.

The New Jersey railroads have, so far as we have learned, mostly escaped damage or interruption to travel—beyond a detention of the Philadelphia train for a few hours on Sunday, in consequence of the track at Bordentown being overthrown.

In the vicinity of Norwalk (Ct.) the flood has caused much damage, the estimated loss on buildings, wharves, and other property being about \$40,000. In the town of some of the factories and mills have suffered. The New Haven papers also record many disasters to railroads, bridges, and other property.

THE OBSEQUES OF THE FIREMEN who were killed by the late disaster at New York took place on Sunday afternoon. The funeral procession, which the deceased belonged to the most solemn ever observed in the city. All the fire companies were represented in the procession. The bodies of the deceased were taken to the City Hall, from whence the procession commenced moving at about three o'clock. The Hall bell tolled during the moving of the funeral. The members of the department appeared in citizens' dress, with crepe about their arms, but without banners or music. The only banner was that of the department in general. There were six hearse, each drawn by four grey horses, wearing plumes and other mourning, and escorted by a company of firemen to which the deceased belonged, acting as a guard of honor. The crowd of spectators was immense, and the scene was altogether of a very mournful character. Mayor WESTERVILLE and a large representation of the Common Council attended the funeral with their staves and offices.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, APRIL 3, 1854.

The absorbing topic is of course the war and the active preparations, naval and military, which this Government is making to carry it on with a spirit and efficiency worthy of the French reputation. The official journal of yesterday announces the amount of the force which has already sailed from Toulon. Twenty-five ships of the line, steam frigates, and corvettes of the Imperial navy have left that port, with 20,078 men and 365 horses, bound for the allied camp, which is being formed at Gallipoli, a port on the European shore of the Dardanelles, in the Turkish province of Romania, about one hundred miles southwest of Constantinople and eighty-seven miles south of Adrianople. Every day, adds the same notice, a portion of the two hundred merchant vessels chartered for this purpose sail from Marseilles freighted with cavalry, artillery, munitions of war, provisions, camps, &c. Among the ships thus chartered in the southern ports are, it seems, many belonging to Neapolitan subjects. Respecting these an incident has just occurred of some significance, and of a nature not likely to strengthen a good understanding between the two Governments. It seems that the King of Naples is so solicitous to avoid even the appearance of indirectly favoring the Western Powers, and thus offending Russia, that he insisted upon the insertion in the contracts made by ship-owners, his subjects, with the French Government for the transportation of munitions of war to the East, that Neapolitan vessels should sail under the French flag. This Government refused consent to such an arrangement, and the contracts have been annulled. The General, Prince NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, leaves Paris to-morrow en route for the East, where he will take command of the third division of the expeditionary corps. He will be accompanied, but not in the character of volunteer aid-de-camp, as was lately reported, by the Spanish General PRIM. The Prince and the General are very intimate friends, and will travel together, but there will be no official connexion between them. The latter goes to the East in discharge of a special mission with which he has been entrusted by his Government. It is, however, still understood that the Court poet MEVY will accompany the Prince, a volunteer *attaché* to his suite. The departure of the French commander-in-chief of the army of the East, Marshal SAINT ARNAUD, is hastened, and will take place, it is asserted, on the 10th inst.

All Paris is on the *qui vive* to get sight of some two or three thousand English cavalry, who it is proposed to send thoroughly equipped to the East through France, and via Paris, to one of the ports on the Mediterranean. It will be a curious spectacle, and I shall be anxious to observe the effect of the passage of these troops upon the population of the French capital. The last time that a body of English troops was seen here was during the military occupation of Paris that succeeded the downfall of the first Empire. There are thousands yet living here to whom the sight of the British uniform, under those unpleasant circumstances, is familiar. The sight of it again in strong force, traversing the boulevards and parading again on the Champs Elysees, will revive in many minds painful reminiscences. But considerable preparations are being made to *fit* them splendidly during the few days of their stay in Paris. The French officers are to give an entertainment to their English guests, and there is to be a most sincere and enthusiastic "fraternization," a la Française, performed between the soldiers of both nations. But, rely upon it, *Albion* will be as *perfidus* in the opinion of the Frenchman the day after it was the day before; and I am quite convinced that if the honest sentiment of all French officers, from the second lieutenants up to the marshals, were known, we would see that ninety-nine in a hundred of them would arm with much more alacrity for a contest with England than for one against Russia.

Some idea of the activity which has prevailed in the French navy yards since the advent of the Empire may be gathered from the fact that since January, 1853, nine ships-of-the-line, carrying a total of 910 guns, have been launched, viz: The *Ville de Paris*, of 120 guns; the *Louis XIV*, of 120 guns; the *Fleurus*, the *Amiral*, the *Austerlitz*, the *Duguay Trouin*, of 100 guns each; the *Bayard*, the *Donaworth*, and the *Tilsit*, of 90 guns each. Intelligence from the theatre of the war on the Danube is assuming much interest. The Russians, abandoning, at any rate for the moment, all idea of driving the Turks from their fortified camp at Kalafat, on the left bank of the upper Danube, have concentrated their forces on the lower Danube, and crossed to the right bank at three different points, with a total force amounting to about 60,000 men. Despatches dated yesterday from Vienna announce that the invaders have already possessed themselves of Isaktha, Kirovra, and Badadach. About forty miles above Kirovra, the Danube, which has run almost due east from Widin to within thirty miles of the Black Sea, turns short off to the north, and after a course of about one hundred miles turns again at right angles just below Ibraila, and empties into the sea after an eastward course of about one hundred miles. The portion of the province of Bulgaria thus enclosed between the Danube and the Sea is called the "Dobrudscha," and it is this little territory of which the Russians have taken possession on the right bank, and where it seems they mean strongly to fortify themselves, making it the base of their operations against the strong line of posts which protect the passes of the Balkans. It is expected that the Russian General means to attempt against the Turkish lines some energetic and decisive operations before they shall be reinforced by the arrival of a portion of the French and English forces. The French and English papers are using with all their skill this advance of the Russians as an argument to the address of Austria to declare herself against the *Crar*, alleging that some two months ago Austria expressly declared that she would consider as a *cave belli* the invasion of Bulgaria by the Russian troops. A declaration to nearly that effect was in fact made by Austria, but it was made before the declaration of war, and during the pendency of the negotiations which the conference of Vienna hoped would lead to an amicable settlement of difficulties; and Austria may now well argue that subsequent events have taken from that declaration all binding effect upon her; that the conference of Vienna having failed to negotiate a peace, and England and France having declared war against Russia, the advance of the Russians to the right bank of the Danube can no longer protract the complications formerly apprehended, and which induced Austria to take the stand she did. The journals above mentioned are also playing off upon the two German Powers, in order to deter them from alliance with Russia, the certainly cavalier and disrespectful manner in which the *Crar* treats them in the confidential correspondence which took place a year or so ago between the Russian and English Governments touching the dissolution and partition of the Turkish Empire. The developments thus made have been certainly of a nature quite distasteful to Austrian and Prussian national pride; but nothing yet indicates that the German Powers will yield to a spirit of resentment and depart from the neutrality which they have declared to be their policy. The unity of policy of all the German Powers during the war is being confirmed by every day's intelligence from the German capitals. This policy is to maintain a strict armed neutrality as long as it shall be possible to do so; and if events should compel them to take part in the war, their definitive course, not at present to be indicated, will depend upon the character of future events, and will be dictated by consideration of the common interests of all Germany. To maintain their position Prussia and Austria are putting their whole military force upon a war footing. The latter Powers will soon show an imposing force of 400,000 men. The Western Powers are evidently becoming more and more apprehensive that, strong as are the inducements that would lead to an alliance of Austria with themselves, there are other arguments still stronger which forbid the making an open enemy of her dangerous neighbor, the *Crar*.

A letter just received from Madrid announces that Mr. Sotomayor had one day last week a long conference with the President of the Council of Ministers, in order to thank him and his colleagues for the decree of amnesty which had been signed in favor of the prisoners taken upon occasion of the expedition against Cuba under Lopez.

Our new difficulty with Spain, arising from the seizure of the *Black Warrior*, is attracting here vivid attention. The charge is directly made by some of the papers that we are choosing well our time when England and France, involved in war with Russia, have especially strong motive to abstain from all interference which might offend the United States, to precipitate a quarrel with Spain, and trumpet up a protest for the appropriation of Cuba.

PARIS, APRIL 11, 1854.

Expectations of an approaching definitive declaration of the German Powers on the side of France and England are again becoming strong in France. M. DE LA GUERONNIERE, the grand director of the political course of the two principal semi-officials, has just re-appeared in a tri-column article, published simultaneously in the *Pays* and *Constitutionnel*, announcing the auspicious event in his usual rounded and elegant phrase. He says:

"We have never doubted Austria. We had as guaranty of the sincerity of its engagements and of the efficiency of its alliance, not its honor only, but its most capital interests attaching it to our cause. We are happy to have to announce to-day the increasingly decisive attitude of the Cabinet of Vienna. If this Power is not already by the side of France and England in action, after having been so loyally and energetically with them in negotiation, it may be said that she is now upon the point of taking (*prés de prendre*) the position which belongs to her in the great struggle for European right. Between her and ourselves there remains now no difference but that of the hour. What we did yesterday from prudence she will do to-morrow from necessity."

Touching Prussia the writer says:

"Prussia, whose policy has of late been oscillating between St. Petersburg and Vienna, will be inevitably led to make common cause with Austria, if the latter Power ranges herself by the side of the Western Powers against Russia. Prussia, above all things, aims to maintain her influence in Germany. She would lose this completely if she were to espouse the cause of Russia at the moment Austria was going forth to do battle in the cause of German preponderance. Her foreign policy has already enabled Prussia to form a *vis à vis* against the interests of Russia. Her Government and the patriotic public spirit of the country will do the rest. The Cabinet of Vienna, by declaring itself against the *Crar*, will then in point of fact constitute a European alliance of which the object will be the maintenance of the equilibrium of the States, the independence of nations, and the defence of civilization. This coalition of all the great Powers, followed as it most certainly would be by the adhesion of the secondary Powers, would be, should it be definitively formed, as there is ground to hope, the most considerable fact in European politics that has taken place for sixty years."

It is right that I should signalize the renewed hopes that are springing up of seeing all Western and Central Europe united in arms against the colossus of the north; and I will but just add the expression of my own strong doubts that this desired consummation is so near at hand as M. DE LA GUERONNIERE sanguinely hopes. We have yet received no official, definite intelligence from the German capitals invalidating the argument by which I have hitherto maintained the superiority of the motives which will determine Austria in favor of a Russian alliance when the moment shall arrive for her to take up arms as one of the active belligerents. Much talk has been heard during the last week of a new protocol said to have been signed at Vienna by the Four Powers, which many believed to actually provide for a speedy union of the arms of Austria and Prussia with those of England and France to drive the *Crar* back of the Pruth. It is now understood that the terms of the protocol fall far short of this; and in fact to nothing more than a renewal of the expression of the community of views of the Four Powers touching the expediency of preserving unimpaired the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire. This community of views has been repeatedly asserted in the papers which have issued during the past year from the conference of Vienna; but it was thought advisable solemnly to renew the expression under the new aspect of affairs which has been produced by the important later facts—the declaration of war and the passage of the Danube by the Russian forces. The German Powers, in fine, are not yet committed to a policy that may compel them to declare war upon Russia. They are all arming; and will soon, it is asserted, have on foot an army of half a million of men, prepared to make their neutrality respected now and to act efficiently when the march of events shall compel them to act. The invasion of the province of Servia, though not yet accomplished by Austria, as has been lately asserted, may be considered as an event of very probable and near occurrence. But it will not at first have the character of an occupation in favor of Russia, nor of one in favor of Turkey. It will be dictated purely by motives of self-protection and preservation. The signs of successful Russian intrigue to excite rebellion in Servia are already visible. When the rebellion actually breaks out the Austrian troops now quartered on the left bank of the Danube, in Slavonia and the Banat, will cross the river to quell it, lest the rebellion itself should cross the river and arouse again the Hungarians. Upon the occasion of Servia and Bosnia by the Austrian troops, whether with or without the consent of Turkey, the crisis compelling Austria to declare for Russia will soon arrive—the war will become general; and events will take place in the west of Europe which will rival, if not surpass, in interest and importance those which are now attracting the world's anxious attention in the East. The Austrian army of Hungary, under the command of the Archduke ALBERT, has just been placed upon a complete war footing. The rest of the military forces of the empire, exclusive of those on the Croatian frontier and coast, commanded by the Ban JELACHICH, are divided into three armies, one of which, under Marshal RADETSKY, keeps Lombardy in subjection; the second, under Prince SCHWARZENBERG, occupies Galicia and the Bukovina toward the north; and the third, under Gen. SCHNICK, is stationed in the provinces of Moravia, Bohemia, Styria, &c., composing Austria proper.

The latest authentic news from the Lower Danube represent the Russians as having possessed themselves of the Turkish posts on the right bank, and as marching south to attack the Turks entrenched in force at the *wall of Trojan*; the remains of which ancient fortification of the Romans are yet seen, stretching for thirty miles across the narrow tongue of land separating the Danube from the sea, commencing at the angle where the river turns to the north to form the peninsula known by the name of Dobrudscha. This position, from all accounts, will be vigorously defended, and we are expecting intelligence of sanguinary battle to be fought there.

The first shot fired in the war between Russia and France and England belongs to Russia. Three English vessels have been fired into by the Russians near Sulina. One of them, laden with corn, was sunk, and the Crescent steamer escaped with some damage. It was believed that this act of hostility would be promptly responded to by the appearance of a portion of the allied fleets at Odessa, for the purpose of relieving some hundred or hundred and fifty vessels laden with corn, which the Russian authorities refuse to allow to depart, though the cargoes were shipped before the declaration of war.

Much interest is excited in Paris at this moment by the intelligence that a treaty is upon the point of being signed between Austria and Prussia, by which the contracting parties mutually guaranty to each other the possession of their actual territories, obliging themselves immediately to take up arms in defence if the invasion of either should be threatened. Politicians here, who will have it that the arms of the German Powers are soon to be united with those of the three allied Powers against the *Crar*, will be pleased to find in this treaty the corroboration of their view. Austria is now freer, they argue, to act energetically against Russia, and will promptly declare herself. Would not minds less biased rather see in this treaty a confirmation of the avowed intention of these Powers to maintain their neutrality as long as possible, and to act efficiently and sincerely in concert when they shall be compelled to depart from it? Does it not mean this: All the German Powers must remain united—neutral as long as possible, but ready to take up arms in defence of actual territorial limits against Russia on the last if events should dictate a definitive declaration for Turkey, and against France if alliance with the *Crar* should be finally determined upon?

Imperial Highness General Prince NAPOLEON BONAPARTE left Paris on Sunday morning to proceed to the East and take command of his division of the expeditionary corps. His departure was attended with the eclat that befits his rank as imperial prince, whose prospect at present is most fair to mount the throne as Napoleon IV. A great number of persons of the highest distinction, at the head of whom was remarked Gen. MAGNAN, commander-in-chief of the army of Paris, were assembled at the railroad depot to bid adieu to the general who bears the greatest military name of modern times, and who is going to flesh his maiden sword upon the Russians at an age when the first of the name had already won his empire. His father, the old Prince JASOMIR, accompanied his son in the same carriage, and only parted from him when the final shrill whistle of the locomotive told him that the train was about to move. The Emperor honored his cousin with a grand farewell dinner at the Tuilleries on Saturday, the day previous to his departure.

We have at this moment in Paris his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, also on his way to the East to take command of the division of the English expeditionary corps entrusted to him by his cousin the Queen. The two young princes generals were indisposed, it seems, to travel together to the East. This, one would think, might have proved a convenient mode of indicating and cementing the *entente cordiale* which exists between the two great Western Powers. His Majesty, however, is charging himself with that office by lavishing upon the English prince all the attentions due to his high rank and to the happily prevailing *entente cordiale*. He dined with their Majesties on Sunday. Yesterday and to-day the imperial ingenuity is taxing itself to the utmost in order to make a lasting and favorable impression on the Duke's mind of the hospitality of the Tuilleries; and a grand review of some twenty-five thousand men, embracing all the especially fine corps of cavalry, infantry, and artillery composed in the army of Paris, has been ordered for to-morrow at 1 P. M. on the *Champ de Mars*. The English prince will see to-morrow as fine a body of twenty-five thousand armed men as the world can show. Perhaps it will be the very finest that the world can show; for, besides the regiments enumerated in my last letter as just selected to compose the new Imperial Guard, there will be several regiments of horse and foot, the composition, equipment, and mounting of which have been a special care for three years past. Strongly abhorrent as is my whole nature to the trade of the soldier and to large standing armies, I can well understand the gratification and pride that the Emperor of the French will experience to-morrow as he displays this brave army to his English visitor.

There is a growing expectation that Sweden may ultimately be forced from the neutrality she has declared and side with France and England in active operations against Russia. The latter Power is represented as having accepted Swedish neutrality, but upon a condition that is inconsistent with the joint declaration of Sweden and Denmark, and which must yet be matter of negotiation with Russia. Popular opinion also in Sweden is highly excited against the *Crar*. The present war is thought to afford the long and much-coveted opportunity to recover Finland. The people rush eagerly from great distances in the interior to catch from the shore a glimpse of the fleet of Admiral NAPKIN, on its way to chastise their ancient and haughty foe. The pressure of this popular feeling upon upon the Government is very great, and may possibly, it is thought, urge the country into active hostilities. A tendency to this result is marked in the orders which have been issued to the Swedish fleet to get ready for sea and to provide a supply of provisions sufficient for three months.

A letter from Turin, dated the 5th instant, states that another cause of difference between the Courts of Vienna and Turin has been amicably arranged. M. WICKBACH, late Austrian Consul at Smyrna, (the same with whom Capt. Ingraham had to do), after being recalled from the East, was appointed in the same capacity for the port of Genoa. The appointment of M. Wickbacher, whose conduct in Smyrna has given him a European reputation, was displeasing to the Sardinian Government, and so odious to the people that offensive popular demonstrations were apprehended if the consul nominated were allowed to enter upon the discharge of his functions. The Sardinian Government refused to grant an *exequatur* to M. Wickbacher; and such representations were made to the Austrian Cabinet of the inexpediency of the appointment that it was not persisted in. M. W. has been again called home, but will doubtless receive the reward of his zeal by being sent to some more congenial station.

While upon the subject of the war in the East I forgot to mention an item of intelligence given in the *Moniteur* of Sunday last. The official journal says:

"His Majesty, in his touching and pious solicitude for our brave sailors embarked in the squadron of the *Black Sea*, had charged the Minister of the Marine and of the Colonies to forward to Vice Admiral Hamelin an oil painting intended for the admiral's flag-ship, the *Ville de Paris*, and representing the Virgin Mary, the august patron saint of sailors."

Admiral HAMELIN has reported to the Minister of the Navy that, on Sunday, 10th of March, the solemn inauguration of the picture took place on board the *Ville de Paris*. In presence of a portion of the staff, and of detachments from the crews of all the vessels of the squadron, the almoner of the flag-ship, attended by all the almoners of the squadron clad in their robes of office, and with much ceremony, proceeded to the benediction of the picture. After which the chief almoner delivered an appropriate address to the seamen present:

"Brave sailors of the squadron," said he, "enter into the thought of our Emperor; place your courage and your military skill under the protection of her who is strong as an army in battle array, and France, our beautiful country, will be proud some day of the deeds you will have performed."

The Imperial solicitude having previously furnished the *Ville de Paris* with an ample supply of improved cutlasses, Colt's revolvers, and the newly-invented suffocating cannon-balls, it is not to be doubted but that, when she comes in contact with the enemy, she will give a good account of him; but, notwithstanding the pious invocation under which she has been placed, it would not be safe to assert that she will follow the rule given by the blessed Virgin's divine Son, and do unto others as she would have others do unto her.

Poor Spain has just had another rebellion to quell. The last papers speak of an insurrection which broke out in Barcelona, the capital of Catalonia, and which it required three days to suppress. This time it was not a Liberal movement; it was gotten up by a religious society devoted to the Carlist cause. The *School of Virtue*, which was the name of the society in question, has been dissolved, and many sanguinary examples have been made among the poor deluded class of workmen whom the priests urged to sedition.

What a deplorable picture of the decline of Spain that presented in the following extract from one of its own papers, the *Clamor Publico*, of Madrid:

"Under the Moors the population of Spain was thirty millions; it is now fifteen millions. When Granada was conquered, in 1492, it was defended by walls flanked by 1,000 towers. The kingdom, of which it was the capital, was seventy leagues long by thirty broad, and possessed thirty-two cities of the first rank and ninety-seven of the second. Granada, before its fall in 1492, contained 400,000 inhabitants, of whom 60,000 bore arms. It now contains but 60,000 souls, all counted. The population of the whole kingdom of Granada was three millions. In the 17th century, contained 80,000 inhabitants; it now possesses only 50,000. Medina del Campo, in the 17th century, contained 60,000 inhabitants; it now contains 6,000. Merida, at the same epoch, possessed 40,000 inhabitants; it now possesses only 5,000. In the sixteenth century the diocese of Salamanca had one hundred and twenty-seven cities and villages; it now has thirteen only. Segovia, in 1725, had 6,000 families; now 2,000. Seville, in the seventeenth century, had a population of 300,000, of which 180,000 were employed in manufactures; it now contains 130,000 souls, all told. Toledo, in the sixteenth century, had 200,000 inhabitants; it now has 15,000. Valencia, which in the year 1000 counted a population of 600,000, now hardly numbers 60,000. In 1778 there were counted 1,511 abandoned villages in Spain, and the number has been increasing from that time to this."

PARIS, APRIL 17, 1854.

The great event of the week here has been the military review of which I spoke in my last, ordered by the EMPEROR in compliment to his English guest, the Prince of CAMBRIDGE. The weather turned out, notwithstanding the unfavorable promise in the early part of the day, as fine as could be desired; and

the pride of the Emperor must have been completely gratified. A braver military show has not been made by this very martial nation during my residence of eight years in France; and while I cannot agree with the enthusiastic inditers of Governmental editorials that it has, of itself, added another glorious page to history, or that it will even take prominent rank among the historical associations connected with the famous field on which its splendid legions so proudly displayed themselves, the *Champ de Mars* of Paris, it must be admitted, on many accounts, to have been a highly interesting event. The presence of so many distinguished British officers; at the head of whom figured the royal Prince and Lord RAGLAN, was the leading characteristic of the occasion. The reception by the people of the British officers, (all of whom were instantly known by their scarlet uniforms,) while polite and upon the whole not unsatisfactory, was far, in my own observation may count for something, (and I was constantly in the midst of the two hundred thousand people that thronged to see the show,) from being "cordial" and "enthusiastic," as asserted in the same official prints. I do not doubt that some cries of "*vivez les Anglais*!" were raised; but I did not hear one. A friend told me he did hear a solitary one, whose solitary oneness, as it remained unsuspended to in the midst of an immense crowd, must have caused the prevailing want of cordiality to be plainly visible, pleasantly or painfully, to all whose ears it reached. So far as I saw, the Prince of Cambridge, a handsome manly form, beside the Emperor, attracted, as all Princes will, the attention of many; but the centre to which all eyes were directed was the person of Lord RAGLAN, marked by the absence of one arm, which, as I was surprised to find, nearly all who looked knew had been lost by him upon the field of Waterloo. This was not a sight and a souvenir to provoke from Frenchmen enthusiastic cries of *vivez les Anglais*. Seriously, I do not believe there were many, if any, of those cries uttered on that day that were not paid for in good current francs. But *ad alterum partem* is a good rule. Let me cite you, therefore, the testimony of the semi-official journal, the *Pays*, when alluding to this subject the next day. It says:

"Moreover, the presence of the English officers upon this occasion gave rise to entirely spontaneous manifestations, which attest at once the progress and the justice of public opinion. The acclamations which broke forth upon their passage demonstrated in the most undeniable manner that the union of the two peoples is not less intimate nor less cordial than that of the Governments. Henceforth nothing remains of the old prejudices which have existed since the middle of the sixteenth century between France and England. All classes of society in both of these great countries know well that France and England are, throughout the entire world, the worthiest and most disinterested representatives of right, of justice, of moral and material progress; that they have the same interests to defend, and the same principles to make to triumph; that, in fine, as their struggles have shaken all States, so now their alliance strengthens the general equilibrium and guarantees the security of modern nations."

We are still without news of importance from either of the active theatres of the war. On the Lower Danube it does not seem that the Russians have yet advanced beyond the Dobrudscha, on their way towards Constantinople. The wall or ditch of Trajan, which forms the southern boundary of the peninsula of the Dobrudscha, is defended by Omer Pasha in person, at the head of 40,000 Turks. At least 40,000 Russians are on the right bank of the Danube, marching slowly to the attack. We are daily expecting intelligence of an important battle upon that field. The Russian invading army now in the principality is calculated to amount to 210,000 men. In the various engagements which accompanied and followed the passage of the Danube the Turks have lost, besides the killed and wounded, some 7,000 men taken prisoners. These have been forwarded East by the Russian General, where they can be more conveniently provided for and kept. The Emperor NICHOLAS has written an autograph to General Prince GORTSCHAKOFF expressing the imperial satisfaction at the brilliant manner in which he effected the passage of the Danube, and sending him, "in testimony of my cordial gratitude for your distinguished services, my portrait, enriched with diamonds, to be worn at your button-hole."

The position of the German Powers remains as at the date of my last, undecided. The disinclination of Prussia to break with Russia seems quite invincible. She is supposed to be drawing Austria in the same direction with all her influence. But for that many pretend to believe that Austria would have already declared herself definitely in favor of the Western Powers. I see, however, as yet no reason to modify the views upon this subject which have been presented in my last letters.

A Hungarian of high rank, who served with distinction against Russia and Austria in the insurrection of 1849, writes from Constantinople that he has for a long time been in vain soliciting a command in the Turkish army on the Danube. This has been hitherto refused from fear of offending Austria, but the passage of the Russians to the right bank of the river has at last determined his suit favorably. A high command is promised him, and numerous Hungarians and Poles are now quitting Western Europe with the joyful expectation that the events of the war will soon afford them the opportunity of measuring themselves again, and perhaps upon their old battle-ground, with their old enemies, Austria and Russia. If the formation of a Polish and Hungarian corps for service on the Danube has really been formed, the measure will give serious offence to Austria, which is still counted among the Powers favorable to Turkey; for it cannot be doubted but that these corps (equally hostile to the *Crar* and the Emperor of Austria) will do all in their power to rouse again to insurrection Hungary, Poland, Lombardy, and all the discontented subjects of Europe. They will do their utmost to make the war general. Europe's difficulty is Kossuth's opportunity. It may, therefore, well be doubted if in the present vacillating state of the German Powers the Sultan will, by sanctioning the organization of a corps of refugees on the Danube, commit an act so likely to determine Austria to make common cause with Russia.

Marshal ST. ARNAUD, commander in chief of the French army of the East, left Paris day before yesterday for Constantinople. He is accompanied, as his health is not very firmly re-established, by Madame St. Arnaud. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, who has been the object of much attention in Paris, is to leave Paris this day for the same destination; and Lord RAGLAN, the commander in chief of the British forces in the East, follows him to-morrow. The attempt of the Turkish Government to effect a loan in Western Europe has totally failed. Neither Governments nor private capitalists are willing to risk their money in such perilous adventures. France will give money, but no more subsidies. France will spend blood at *Abidjan*, but is chary of her money. The loan from the Rothschilds failed because the Sultan was unable to procure the endorsements of France and England. The paltry sum of \$574,000 has indeed been advanced to the Turkish Government by France; but this sum is known to have been extracted from the vaults of the Bank of France, and to have been sent purely in the character of payment in advance for provisions and forage to be furnished by the Sultan. The English Government refused to make a similar advance. It would seem, therefore, a settled thing that the Sultan is to get no money from Western Europe. His agent in despair has returned to Constantinople.

The Greek rebellion among the Turkish subjects of Epirus and Albania, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Greece, is progressing with doubtful success. Accounts from the theatre of the insurrection are of the most contradictory character; of military events there we have nothing new and authentic to communicate. The sympathy of King ORLOV, of his Queen, (who seems to be a more important personage than Queen consorts usually are,) and of his whole Cabinet and people is plainly manifested in favor of the revolutionists. The sympathy which the Turkish Government charges to have proceeded to the length of active concurrence has produced a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two Courts, and more severe measures on the part of Turkey are anticipated. Greek subjects are to quit the Ottoman empire within a limited delay. Upon the departure of the Greek Minister from Constantinople he applied to the French, English, and Belgian Ministers to extend their protection to the

Greek residents who remained. These functionaries all refused the charge. The Greek Minister then addressed himself to the American Chargé d'Affaires. The success of this application was not known at the last date from the East.

The European papers are amusing themselves not a little with the very spurious resolutions of the Legislature of Illinois to the address of the *Crar*. It is deemed about as important a move as that of the London Quakers who recently went to St. Petersburg. It is not believed that the *Crar* will accede to the invitation of the Illinois legislators to "evacuate the Principalities as soon as he shall receive a copy of these resolutions." Perhaps, however, he might have been terrified into "evacuation" of some sort if the legislators of Illinois had had the lucky thought to appoint ex-Consul Geo. N. SANDERS (who has now probably a little leisure) as their special ambassador to bear their resolutions into the imperial presence at St. Petersburg. They have forgotten to do this I fear; and, in the absence of M. Kossuth's *protégé*, it is really to be apprehended that the Autocrat will receive the formal notification that "his course meets with the unqualified disapprobation" of the Illinois legislators, and that the Illinois legislators "are opposed to the annexation of any more territory to the empire of Russia," just as all Europe is receiving it at the present moment—with a hearty horse laugh, as one of the really "best things" upon Punch's side of the question that the Eastern difficulties have yet produced. I am more than half of the same opinion.

A letter from Madrid announces (but we consider the intelligence as not authentic and premature, though perhaps not improbable) that Gen. PRINCE's bearer of despatches to Mr. SOTOMAYOR had adopted the old Latin formula and said, in relation to the affair of the *Black Warrior*, *Veni, vidi, vici*. Mr. SOTOMAYOR received the despatches, according to the account, on the 5th instant, and on the 6th the difference was settled by the Ministry declaring the Governor General of Cuba to have been in the wrong, and according without dispute the required amends. It would seem, however, that our reasonable request that the colonial functionary be invested by the Queen's Government with full and prompt powers for the settlement of difficulties with the United States remains as matter for continued negotiation.

Another Madrid correspondent states that M. DE CUBRO, the new Spanish Minister at Washington, left Madrid on the 6th instant on his way to the United States.

The French journals are very fond of twitting the United States upon the subject of their cavalier bearing when treating difficulties with weaker States. Many are the gibes with which they have gratified us during the last five or six years touching our relations with Mexico, Spain, &c. Our very last difference with Spain has furnished one not of the least notable of these occasions. But let